

LA FOLLETTE TAKES STUMP

Opened His Speaking Campaign For Presidency Last Night

BY ADDRESS AT CLEVELAND

Wisconsin Senator Made Assault on Supreme Court—Attack Republican National Committee and Arraigned Trusts Severely.

Cleveland, Dec. 28.—Senator Robert M. La Follette opened his speaking campaign for the presidency here last night by an assault on the supreme court, an attack on the Republican national committee, an arraignment of the trusts and an enumeration of his ideas for the cure of evils resulting from the present system of government.

The criticism of the supreme court was the most bitter yet heard from the Wisconsin senator. It was predicated on the recent rulings of the court in the standard Oil and Tobacco cases. The rule of reason he denounced as a "profound revolution in the position of the courts."

"Surely the court does not expect the people to take it seriously," he said, concluding his criticism.

From this Mr. La Follette launched into a discussion of Elbert H. Gary's plan for federal regulation of prices as a relief from monopoly. Mr. La Follette said he had no patience with this method. In his analysis he went farther and said that ultimately the government would have to fix prices of labor, hours of employment and compensation of original producers, in order to fix accurately the prices to be offered the consumers.

Instead of the Gary plan or the Taft plan of a federal bureau for incorporation, Senator La Follette proposed his own plan for a commission on restraints of trade to relieve the country of the condition in which he finds it. The senator saw great evil in the growth of the trusts and describing it said:

"A tremendous power has grown up in the country in recent years. Again and again it has proven strong enough to nominate the candidate of both political parties. It runs in the organization of legislative bodies, state and national, and of the committees which frame legislation. Its influence is felt in cabinets and in the policies of administrations. Its influence is seen in the appointment of prosecuting officers and the selection of judges upon the bench.

"In business it has crippled or destroyed competition. It has stifled individual initiative. It has fixed limitations in the field of production. It makes prices and imposes its burdens upon the consuming public at will.

"In finance its power is unlimited. In large affairs it gives or withholds credit, and from time to time contracts or inflates the volume of the money required for the transaction of the business of the country, regardless of every thing excepting its own profits.

"It has acquired large control of the public domain, monopolized the natural resources, timber, iron, coal and oil.

"And this mighty power has grown up in a country where, under the constitution and the law, the citizen is sovereign."

Denounced Payne-Aldrich Tariff.

Although Senator La Follette made no direct reference to the president nor suggested his own candidacy, he included in his speech a denunciation of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law immediately following his praise of labor organizations and his opinion that the Sherman anti-trust law did not contemplate their regulation.

"The passage of the Payne-Aldrich bill was the most outrageous assault of private interests upon the people recorded in tariff history," he said. He criticized the proposed national reserve association of the Aldrich monetary plan. "The greatest menace to competition at the present time is the control of credit and the concentration of money in the hands of those who control the trusts," he continued. "Elasticity in our currency is imperative, and must be secured, but any plan to secure it, like that of the proposed national reserve association, which puts control in the hands of the banks and moneyed interests, will strengthen the power of the trusts to get capital, and to keep competitors from getting it. Any such plan must be controlled by the people. It is the people's money that is expected to give security to any plan, and the people's money must not be controlled by those who, on the plea of elasticity, will be able to use it to kill competitors of the trusts."

Senator La Follette described the manner of growth of trusts and monopolies

Utterly Wretched

Nervous Prostration Long Endured Before Remedy Was Found

Miss Minerva Reminger, Upper Bern, Pa., writes: "For several years I had nervous prostration, and was utterly wretched. I lived on bread and beef tea because my stomach would not retain anything else. I took many remedies, but obtained no relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, when I began to gain at once. Am now cured."

Pure, rich blood makes good, strong nerves, and this is why Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood, cures so many nervous diseases. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.

and attributed to patent rights, the tariff laws and the money trust the reason for their being.

"At any time within the last ten or fifteen years whenever a voice has been raised in protest, it has been silenced or discredited as an attack upon business and prosperity," he said. "Honest, unselfish, patriotic effort to awaken the public to an appreciation of the dangers threatened by this great power, has been denounced as the work of the demagogue and self-seeker. Whoever has been conspicuous in any movement, municipal, state or national, that man has been marked and proclaimed dangerous, and wherever such a leader has been through-going and effective in his work—through a controlled press, and upon the highest business authority, every such man has been especially characterized and the public particularly warned against him. But finally, the time seems to have arrived when even the most conservative citizen admits the gravity of the problem confronting the American people."

Restore Government to People.

The progressive movement, Mr. La Follette declared, has as its aim the restoration of the government to the people. "The real cure for the ills of democracy is more democracy," was one of his epigrams.

"That is what the struggle in Wisconsin, in California, in Ohio, and Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Kansas, and in every other state in this union, means; that government shall be brought over legislatures, over governments, over presidents, over constitutions, over courts," he asserted.

Senator La Follette castigated the supreme court by asserting that it had arrogated to itself far greater power than had been conferred upon it in the original contemplation of the constitution.

"The recent decisions of the supreme and federal courts have brought about a revolution in the position of the trusts, and a more profound revolution in the position of the courts," he said. "With out an act of Congress, the court, by its 'rule of reason,' and its weapon, the injunction, has all at once created itself into a legislature, an interstate commerce commission, and a supreme court, combined in one. The rule of reason gives it legislative power—the power to determine, according to its own opinion, that some restraints of trade are lawful and other restraints unlawful. The power to carry out the dissolution and reorganization of the trusts and to work out the details, to impose conditions and to supervise their execution is just exactly the kind of administrative power that a legislature turns over to a commission in order to carry out the legislative intent. And, finally, punishment for contempt is the court's substitute for the criminal penalty that the legislature attaches to the violation of its statutes."

The senator pointed to the record of legislative and administrative achievement in Wisconsin on the so-called progressive principle as proof of his theory that better government can be given the people by restoring that function to them.

"The very backbone of true representative government is the direct participation in the affairs of government by the people through direct primaries for the nomination of candidates," he said. He declared that the old machine politicians had lost control in Wisconsin through this law. He also favored the presidential primary system. Of this he said:

"If there is one thing more than another that has been put to the front in this campaign by the progressives, it is the demand for the election of delegates to the national convention by popular primary elections, and a provision by which electors may directly express their choice for presidential candidates upon their party ticket. This proposition has been opposed by the national Republican committee, and by machine politicians everywhere. They dread to give up that peculiar power that causes and controls elections. They fear the secret ballot that enables men to vote their convictions and judgment, without intimidation or espionage."

The senator's speech dealt with the recent action of the Republican national committee in leaving it to the governing committee of the party to direct the manner of selecting delegates. "The national Republican committee is almost wholly composed of men opposed to the primary principle," he asserted. "At its recent meeting in Washington, this committee went on record, not only as opposing voluntary primary election in states where there is no law providing for them, but by failing to directly recognize the law in those states that have provided for the election of delegates to the national convention in primary election."

"Thus this reactionary committee flagrantly sets at naught the will of the people of these great states that have provided the caucus and convention system. Such a policy will not tend to strengthen the party with the people. We are fighting this thing and will continue to fight it until in every state primaries will be provided by law, which will give to every voter the means of directly expressing his choice of candidates to go upon his party ticket, from president to coroner."

MASSACHUSETTS TECH.

Closing of Street Will Help Removal to Cambridge.

Boston, Dec. 28.—That the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will locate in Cambridge on the proposed side between the Cambridge ends of Harvard and Cambridge bridges, facing the Charles river basin, was definitely decided in the passing of an order by both branches of the Cambridge city council ordering the closing of Amherst street. On the closing of this street, which runs from Massachusetts avenue to Ames street, practically through the centre of the proposed site for Technology, hinged the decision on the part of the trustees of Technology as to whether or not the proposed Cambridge site should be purchased for the new home of the institute. The council took action Tuesday night.

SHUSTER IS THERE

American About Whom Storm Has Centered

HAS NOT YET LEFT PERSIA

The People Are With Him—The British Consul Disappears After a Fierce Attack Upon His Escort.

Teheran, Persia, Dec. 28.—W. Morgan Shuster is still here, awaiting the nomination of a successor, to whom he can hand over the functions of treasurer-general.

The populace, which holds Mr. Shuster in great esteem, is much incensed against the cabinet, owing to its action in dismissing him.

Many written protests have been sent to the authorities.

Dispatches from Shiraz received here give further details of the attack on the Indian cavalry at Kazeroun.

The Indian troops were escorting W. A. Smart, British consul at Shiraz, from the port of Bushire to his post.

Suddenly, when they had arrived in the vicinity of Kazeroun in the province of Fars, 55 miles west of Shiraz, they were fiercely attacked on all sides by the Persians.

A desperate fight ensued, in which the Persians used their lances and carbines with great vigor.

The Persians were driven off and it is believed they carried several dead and wounded with them, while the Persians also suffered a number of casualties, including two killed.

During the fighting, Mr. Smart disappeared and it is not known what has become of him.

His wounded horse was found straying on the roadside, but no other trace of Mr. Smart has been discovered.

PERSIA'S HUMILIATION.

Text of Agreement She Will Be Forced To Sign.

London, Dec. 28.—Official news has been received at the foreign office concerning the disappearance during the night between the Persians and the Indian escort in the vicinity of Kazeroun of W. A. Smart, the British consul at Shiraz. There are no indications, however, whether Mr. Smart is supposed to have been killed or merely taken prisoner.

Dispatches received here from Persia yesterday morning were very meagre.

A message from Tabriz stated that the well known revolutionary leader, Amir Kichmet, the local head of the radical party, fled on Monday to Kazeroun, in the province of Azerbaijan.

The reactionaries have since made a demonstration in the streets of Tabriz, during which they cursed the democratic movement and the constitution and raided the palace of the governor-general.

The deputy governor, who at the moment, was alone in the palace, sought the refuge of the British consulate.

Persia's reply to the Russian ultimatum concerning the appointment of future foreign advisers has been finally agreed upon in the following modified form:

"The Persian government, in view of its strong desire to always maintain cordial relations with Great Britain and Russia, will in the future be careful when engaging foreign officers for the reorganization of departments of state that an appointment be not made in a way which would be likely to injure the lawful interests of the two governments in Persia. To this end, the Persian government will beforehand exchange views with the British and Russian legations at Teheran."

W. Morgan Shuster, the dismissed American treasurer-general, will leave Teheran in a few days.

KRAMER BREAKS RECORD.

Runs Five Miles at Indoor Meet in 25 Minutes 12 4-5 Seconds.

New York, Dec. 28.—The record for the five-mile run was broken in the Amateur Athletic union's indoor championship meet last night by W. J. Kramer of Long Island Athletic club. He set the new mark at 25 minutes 12 4-5 seconds and won by about 100 yards.

Died on Train.

Malden, Mass., Dec. 28.—Stricken with heart disease, Charles C. Barry, a prominent resident of Melrose, died on a Boston-bound train yesterday. His body was taken off the train when this city was reached.

Women's Hair

Easy to Make It Soft, Luxuriant and Radiant.

Many women have hair so dull and faded that it is actually repulsive. These women have probably never heard of PARISIAN SAGE, the invigorating hair dressing that is being used by thousands of refined women throughout America.

If your hair is falling or thinning or faded or lifeless, or if you have dandruff or itching scalp, if your hair is not as fascinating as you would like to have it, go to the Red Cross Pharmacy this very day, ask for a fifty-cent bottle of PARISIAN SAGE and start at once to make your hair perfect and even glorious.

PARISIAN SAGE is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money back. Girl with anuburn hair on every carton. For sale by Red Cross Pharmacy and druggists everywhere.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box, 25c.

STORY TOLD BY MR. VEEDER

Plan to Form \$500,000 Merger of Packing Companies

WHY THE MERGER FAILED

Counsel for Swift & Company a Witness in the Anti-Trust Case at Chicago—Reveals the Secrets of the Beef Packers.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Albert H. Veeder, the government's first witness at the trial of the ten Chicago meat packers, testified yesterday that the defendants tried twice to organize a merger in the summer of 1902, efforts to finance the enterprise being unsuccessful.

The first plan included the Armour, Swift, Morris, and Cudahy interests, with a capital of \$923,000,000. The plan was changed, the new one providing for a capitalization of \$325,000,000, but the condition of the money market made it impossible to finance the modified merger.

Veeder also testified that E. H. Harriman, James Stillman and other New York financiers were to furnish the capital and were to receive as compensation \$10,000,000.

For the first time in the trial, which is before Judge Carpenter, Michael Cudahy was named as one of the four promoters of the colossal corporation.

Veeder produced a contract dated July 18, 1902, by the terms of which Cudahy became a partner of J. Ogden Armour, Gustavus F. Swift and Edward Morris in the proposed merger.

Each of them deposited \$7,500,000 in a Chicago bank, as an evidence of good faith in carrying out the plan, it was testified.

The contract, along with half a dozen other agreements, was read to the jury and offered in evidence by the government counsel.

Inability to obtain a loan of \$90,000,000 for Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was responsible for the failure of the giant merger, according to Veeder. The witness told also how the packers' combination acquired by purchase six competing concerns in 1902 and how in March, 1903, the National Packing company was organized with a capital of \$15,000,000, to operate these properties.

The companies purchased in 1902 were the United Dressed Beef company of New York, the Fowler Packing company, the Anglo-American Provision company, the G. H. Hammond company, the Omaha Packing company and the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision company.

The witness said the combination began negotiations for the purchase of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger properties in July, 1902, the intention being to include it in the big merger, but the purchase was never made.

BEGINS RATE HEARING

AT CONCORD, N. H.

Public Service Commission to Prepare Schedule for 1913 Legislation.

Concord, N. H., Dec. 28.—The state public service commission opened yesterday noon a hearing upon the question of railroad rates in New Hampshire upon which the commission, as directed by the legislature of 1911, will find a report and recommendations to the legislature of 1913.

The Boston & Maine railroad is represented at the hearing by Edgar J. Rich, general solicitor, who occupied the time yesterday and to-day in his opening statement of the railroad's position, to be followed by the introduction of a great amount of testimony.

The commission has engaged as special counsel for the state during the hearing, Raymond B. Stevens of Landaff and Allen Hollis of Concord.

Legislative acts of 1887 and 1889 allowing certain railroad consolidations in New Hampshire provided that rates of fare and freight on the merging roads should not be raised above those in force at the time of consolidation.

In 1908 the state brought suit, alleging that certain rates had been illegally raised by the Boston & Maine. After prolonged litigation it was in effect agreed to settle the cases out of court by reference of the matter to the legislature.

A special committee on the subject was appointed by the House of representatives of 1911, but the final outcome was a reference of the matter to the then newly created public service commission with directions for it to report to the next legislature with a schedule of rates for final action by that body. In the meantime the existing rates are allowed to stand.

ANOTHER VESSEL FOUNDERS.

German Steamer Chios the Third Ship to Go Down in Bay of Biscay Storm.

Gibraltar, Dec. 28.—Still another vessel, the German steamer Chios, foundered with nearly all hands during the recent storm in the Bay of Biscay. The Chios belonged to the German Levante line, and was proceeding from Hamburg to Alexandria on Thursday last. She was caught in the hurricane and sank with all but two of her crew, the chief officer and one sailor, who were picked up by a passing vessel. The Chios was built at Hamburg in 1891 and registered 2,650 tons net. She is the third vessel recorded as lost in the storm.

GOVERNOR, ROBIE VERY ILL.

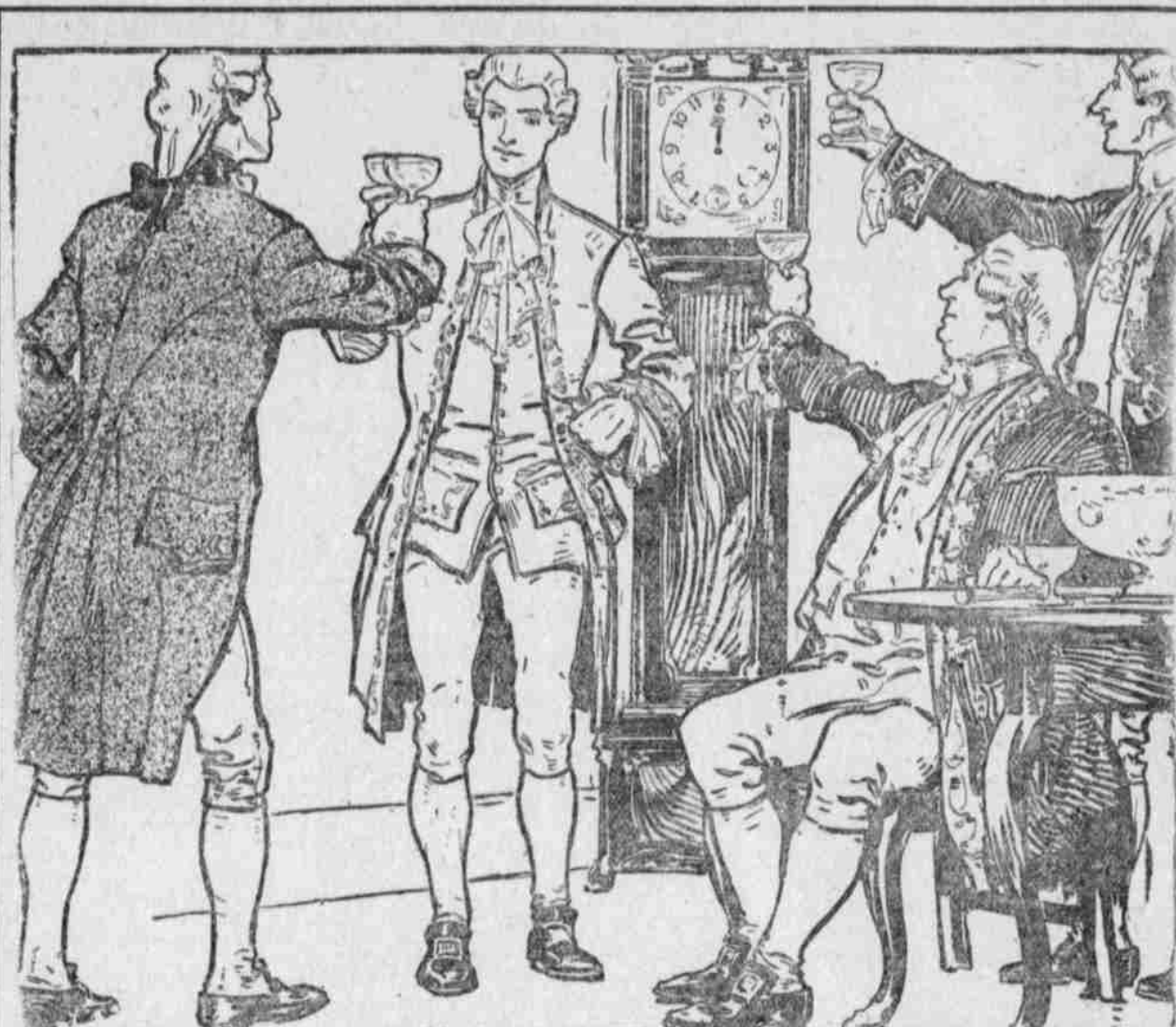
Former Chief Executive of Maine, Nearly Ninety Years Old, Failing Rapidly.

Gorham, Me., Dec. 28.—Former Governor Frederick Robie is reported to be rapidly failing and no longer able to recognize those about him. He has been very ill for several months, suffering with a complication of physical troubles. He is nearly ninety years old.

DESIGNS FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

Two Imposing Plans Now on Exhibition at the National Museum.

Two designs for the proposed memorial to Abraham Lincoln, which will cost several million dollars when completed, have been put on exhibition at the new national museum. One submitted by Henry Bacon, a New York architect, contemplates the construction of a magnificent granite pile in Potomac park, along the river, while the other, which is the joint work of John R. Pope, architect, and Adolph A. Weinman, sculptor, contemplates a site in the Soldiers' Home grounds to the north of the city. The Bacon plan calls for the creation of an artificial terrace totalling 27 feet in height above the present ground level in Potomac park, on the top of which the architect would have placed a granite platform 231 feet long and 168 feet wide, surmounted by a colonnade 171 feet long and 108 feet wide. Inside the colonnade is the memorial hall, which has a total height of 88 feet above finished grade, or 130 feet above the high water mark of the Potomac at this point. The Pope plan contemplates the construction of a great open-air colonnade with a statue of Lincoln of heroic size in the centre.



A Toast to You Well-dressed Men;
May you long live and prosper; and wear
Hart Schaffner & Marx
clothes. They are a sign of prosperity; you will look successful in them. They are not guaranteed to prolong life; but they help make it worth living.
Suits, \$18 up Overcoats \$18 up.
Moore & Owens
Barre's Leading Clothiers. 122 North Main St. Tel. 66-L.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE SENSATIONS
Investigation by Congress Probably Will Result in Complete Reorganization—Some Thefts.

Washington, Dec. 27.—One of the most sensational investigations of the season is promised soon with respect to the conduct of the government printing office. It is foreshadowed in the fact which became known yesterday that wholesale stealing of the expensive leather used in binding has been going on for a long time and that six employees already have been discharged, but it is known also that the congressional commission to investigate the bureau has in hand much more evidence of wrongdoing of the same kind. This, it is said, will lead not only to many discharges and a more or less complete reorganization of the force, but has decided the commission to investigate the mammoth government printing office from top to bottom. The bureau always has been a hotbed of trouble, due to the existence of many factions among the employees, each pulling against the other, some of them organized on union and non-union lines, and others representing the "office" and the "non-office" crowd. About four years ago public printer Samuel R. Donnelly succeeded E. B. Stillings of Boston and few of the troubles of the great establishment have come to public attention. In the present case the employees not only stole the leather, but, with their remarkable skill and excellent tools, made it up into novelties, which they have been selling at high prices. Congress authorized to look into the affairs of the government printing office a special commission consisting of Senators Smoot of Utah, Page of Vermont and Fletcher of Florida, and Representative Barnhart of Indiana and Focht of Pennsylvania. This commission has been working steadily, with headquarters at the capital, and is now determining to make a thorough job.

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Foil Plot to Kill Premier.

Amoy, China, Dec. 28.—A plot has been discovered among the Honanese troops in this city to assassinate Yuan, the Taoist, and Choy, the military commander. The leader of the plotters has been arrested and summarily beheaded, while several of his followers are also under arrest.

SUN YAT SEN PRESIDENT.

Delegates From Eighteen Chinese Provinces to Elect Him.

Shanghai, Dec. 28.—It is reported that delegates from eighteen provinces in China proper intend to meet at Nanking to-day, December 28, and elect Dr. Sun Yat Sen president of a provisional government of the United Provinces.

After that, according to revolutionists' plans the new president will select a cabinet and then offer the Manchus and imperial court terms of surrender.

If they don't surrender peacefully, the campaign will be continued until Peking is taken.

Dr. Sun is receiving more consideration than other revolutionary leaders here, his residence being continually crowded with representatives, generals and governors.

MONESSEN, PA. DYNAMITE MAN TO TELL ALL

The Police Say the Stranger Has Declared That He Will Clear Himself.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 28.—"I'm going to clear myself. I will not take all the blame for this, and the rest of them will have to take their medicine along with me," is the utterance credited yesterday to George Bridges, a stranger arrested at Monessen, Pa., while carrying a suit case of 72 sticks of dynamite and a roll of fuse. Bridges weakened under the police sweating to which he had been subjected, and according to the authorities declared he would make a clean breast of it when taken before a magistrate for examination.

Little is known of the man. He appeared at Monessen several weeks ago. Eight thousand non-union men are employed in the mills of the town.

Rochester, Pa., Dec. 28.—Twenty-four sticks of dynamite, 12 caps wrapped in cotton and 10 yards of fuse, secretly packed in a case evidently made for the purpose and resembling an ordinary traveling bag, were found in the yards of McDonald & Hartman, dealers in contractors' supplies, here yesterday by Albert Wilhelm, a clerk in the firm's employ. The find was turned over to the police, who discovered that the case also contained a long metallic paper knife, bearing the name of a Philadelphia company. The police recognized the bag as one they had seen in the hands of a stranger in the streets several days ago.

Since the discovery of a quantity of explosives near the end of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad bridge, across the Ohio river from here, several months ago, said to have been planted there by agents of the McNamara's, the police have been active and the bridge has been guarded day and night.

Ask Your Doctor

Ayer's Hair Vigor is composed of Sulphur, Glycerin, Alcohol, Sodium Chloride, Capsicum, Sage, Quinine, Water, Perfume.

Show this to your doctor. Ask him if there is a single injurious ingredient. Ask him if he thinks Ayer's Hair Vigor, as made from these ingredients, is the best preparation you could use for falling hair, or for dandruff. Does not color the hair.

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

FREEDOM FROM COLDS & HEADACHES
INDIGESTION & SOUR STOMACH
BILIOUSNESS & CONSTIPATION
and other ills, due to an inactive condition of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, may be obtained most pleasantly and most promptly by using Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. It is not a new and untried remedy, but is used by millions of well-informed families throughout the world to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the system whenever a laxative remedy is needed.

When buying note the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on every package of the genuine.

Regular price 50¢ per bot. one size only. For sale by all leading druggists.

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